

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Disarmament

THE "patience and perseverance" which Sir Anthony Eden warns must be shown before any positive results can be gained from Big Four discussions have surely been exemplified by the United Nations Disarmament Commission and its five-nation committee. Not a result to date? Not by any means complete success, but at least a definite narrowing of opposing views between the Soviet Union and the Western members of the committee.

Whatever the shortcomings of the latest Russian proposals, they do at least indicate an important measure of agreement on certain essentials for world disarmament, and the five-power committee can now continue its task more optimistic of concrete achievement than at any previous time.

The principal Soviet concessions now being offered are: (1) agreement to international control agents being stationed in every country, including Russia; (2) approval of the Western proposal for a census, incorporating disclosure and verification, of each nation's strength in conventional weapons; (3) acquiescence to the West's insistence that ceilings for standing armies in Russia, America, China, Britain and France be graduated; (4) acceptance of the West's provision that atomic weapons could be used in defence against aggression.

These represent impressive concessions, and while it is true some of the Russian phraseology requires clarification, a basis is offered for negotiations which could bring world disarmament into the realm of reality by the end of this year.

Two points in the Russian proposals create doubt and misgiving. There appears to be an inference that the Soviets intend to have the power of the veto applied to the employment of atomic weapons even for purely defensive means. Secondly the Russians have dragged in the question of eliminating foreign bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Europe.

Palpably this is intended to destroy the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation and the West European Union. It is a question which bears no relation to the reduction of national armies and conventional weapons, and the eventual abolition of nuclear weapons. It is a red herring proposal, and it may have been deliberately included by the Russians because they know it cannot be accepted by the Western powers.

Much, therefore, depends on how insistent the Soviets are about this particular condition. If they are adamant, the rest of their plan becomes valueless. Thus, while much of the latest proposals can be welcomed as an encouraging contribution to a solution of the disarmament problem, considerable clarification and some amendment is required before full agreement can be reached in the five-nation committee.

A Special Election Series

A young Canadian whose voice is known to millions of BBC listeners begins a special series of three articles on the British General Election in the China Mail tomorrow.

He is Robert Mackenzie, political commentator and author of the widely acclaimed book "British Political Parties" published in January. Tomorrow he discusses the Tory Party.

Don't miss this topical, up-to-the-moment series to be published exclusively in the China Mail.

Other highlights of the feature-packed week-end Mail are: Will Polio be succeeded by some new and even more deadly disease?

The allies lose more than the Russians in the new Austrian treaty, says Sefton Delmer.

In addition there are all your favourite Saturday features including Giles, Jane Roberts' film reviews, a short story, three pages of local and overseas pictures, Week-end Woman sense, local and overseas sports reviews... all in the China Mail.

U.S. READY TO HELP H.K. REFUGEES

Will Make Available More Food Supplies
UN COMMITTEE PRAISES COLONY'S EFFORTS

Geneva, May 12. The United States government today indicated readiness to give surplus food supplies if needed for some of the estimated 667,000 Chinese refugees in Hongkong.

Mr Christopher H. Phillips, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, reminded the 20-nation executive committee of the United Nations Refugee Fund (UNREF) that the United States had given considerable quantities of surplus food to Far Eastern peoples in countries including Korea. He added:

"I feel very confident that the United States government would be prepared to make available additional surplus food supplies for distribution by voluntary agencies as circumstances might require."

Borough Elections

Swing To Tories

London, May 13.

First results in the local council elections in about 400 boroughs in England and Wales where polling took place today showed a definite swing towards the Conservative party.

Just before midnight, the results of 256 boroughs—mainly cities and towns—declared the Conservative party had gained 145 seats and lost 20.

Labour had gained 34 seats and lost 172. These borough council results are expected to provide a pointer for the May 26 general election.

Party leaders kept in touch with their headquarters throughout the night as the results flooded in.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Conservatives' Big Victory

London, May 13.

The Conservatives inflicted a crushing defeat on the Socialists in yesterday's municipal elections in England and Wales.

With only four results to come in this morning, the returns showed the Conservatives had won 334 seats and lost 35 and the Socialists won only 47 and lost 388.

The Liberals won 16 seats and lost eight while the Independents won 75 and lost 49.

There are no Communist councillors in England and Wales as the Party lost its only two remaining seats.

The Socialists also lost control of 11 municipal councils.—France-Press.

More Riots Expected Today

THREE DEAD IN SINGAPORE

Wave Of Strikes Arranged

Singapore, May 13.

Calm was restored late last night after a day of rioting by bus workers and student sympathisers as a result of four police charges with fire hoses and tear gas.

But the chief of the Special Branch Police, Mr Alan Blades, said: "We expect worse tomorrow", when interviewed yesterday. Blades had set up his headquarters opposite the bus company premises which he expected to be attacked at dawn today.

Officials last night stated that the disorders had been very carefully prepared by the Communist leaders, and that the rioters, who had been provided with ammonia and acid bottles to throw at the police, had acted according to a prearranged plan with unexpected discipline.

One European was reported killed, one Chinese student was shot dead and a policeman fatally injured in rioting yesterday.

Last night a mob of howling Chinese students were trying to parade their dead classmate's body before the premises of the Hok Lee bus company, where fighting between strikers—assisted by students—and the police began in the morning.

The police, using hoses and tear gas, had tried to move on pickets and supporters gathered outside the company's premises. Yesterday morning 3,000 students and rioters were milling around the district and their numbers increased all day until last night it was announced that an entire suburban district was filled with over 10,000 rioters.

Mr David Marshall, the Chief Minister of the newly elected Singapore Government, stated in a broadcast that the riots were "closely conforming to Communist technique in seeking to foment industrial unrest."

Along the Alexandra Road, Singapore's embattled thoroughfare, tear gas mingled last night with the fumes of ammonia from bottles thrown by the strikers and schoolboys, as police patrols sought to quell the rioting crowds.

For over two miles along Alexandra Road, near the site of the Hok Lee bus company, the road was blocked—but only temporarily. No sooner did the police erect rough barricades of stones and paving blocks than the crowds tore them down again and swarmed into the disputed area.

Several cars were overturned and set on fire, including one police car. Of the two policemen driving it, one was seriously wounded and one believed to be fatally wounded.

STUDENT DIES
A Chinese middle school student died on admission to hospital with gunshot wounds. He is believed to have been shot by police with a sten gun burst when a mob attacked a police radio car.

Four Chinese, who brought the student to the hospital, have been detained for interrogation. United Press correspondent, Gene Symonds, underwent an emergency operation for a fractured skull and arm. He is on the dangerously ill list.

The government announced today (Friday) that troops are standing by in the light of continuing mob activities.

CALLING STRIKES
A wave of strikes involving 40,000 workers in Singapore will be called in the next few days. The strikes will paralyse nearly all industry and transport.

There may be strikes at the naval base, civil airport, Cable and Wireless, and the local film industry.

All these have been called in protest against the use of force by police.

Delegates of the unions after a meeting decided to send cables protesting against police action to the British Trades Union Congress, the Indian Trade Union Congress and the government of Nepal.

It was a Gurkha platoon which earlier in the day dispersed Communist strikers.—France-Press and Reuter.

HK Footballer Of The Year

The result of the Hongkong Footballer of the Year poll will be announced in tomorrow's China Mail.

SHOCK FOR CHURCH POLLSTERS

London, May 12.

A church report said today that about 25 per cent of 400 men and women questioned in a poll thought there was nothing wrong in premarital relations between engaged couples.

The report was issued by a commission set up after the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland decided in 1950 to investigate the leisure pursuits and habits of young people.

The report said that though the 400 were not a representative group, they were far from being an "impossibly unique group."

It said that more than a third of the 238 men and over a tenth of the 154 women thought there was nothing wrong in premarital relations between engaged couples.

Sixteen per cent of the men and four per cent of the women thought there was nothing wrong in such relations even if the couple were not engaged.—Reuter.

New Terrorism In Algeria

Algiers, May 12.

French authorities fought desperately today to quell a new outbreak of terrorism and reports from Tunis said that several guerrillas have been caught running arms to Algeria from Libya.

Many officers expressed alarm that the increasingly bold attacks by the rebels may turn North Africa into another Indo-China.

Officers back from Vietnam said that the Algerian rebels were using precisely the same tactics as the Communist Vietnamese. They disperse quietly when French troops are around, and attack when they are not.—United Press.

Good Samaritan Act Tragedy

London, May 12.

A passing motorist, Mr Frank Mills, 45, who stopped his car to help in a North London road accident late last night, collapsed and died as he telephoned for assistance.—China Mail Special.

RESIGNATION REJECTED

Rome, May 12.

Signor Giovanni Gronchi, newly elected President of the Italian Republic, today refused to accept the resignation of Premier Mario Scelba's Government, offered as a courtesy gesture when the President took office, an official communique announced tonight.

Political observers expected Signor Gronchi to turn down the Premier's offer but were surprised at the length of the interview—about two and a half hours. Some observers believed that the President had asked Signor Scelba to reshuffle his Cabinet.

Official sources have maintained a strict silence about the interview.—France-Press.

Korean Fishermen Fired On

Tokyo, May 12.

Several South Korean fishermen were yesterday wounded when they were fired on by North Korean troops in the west coast fishing grounds near Korea's neutral zone, South Korean intelligence sources said here today.

It is expected that the United Nations Command will protest to the North Koreans. Government spokesmen about the incident which was reported to have occurred last Tuesday.—France-Press.

REDS GO INTO SECRET SESSION

London, May 12.

The eight East European Communist states headed by the Soviet Union, meeting in conference in Warsaw today, went into secret session to discuss unifying their military defences.

A communiqué issued after today's open session, reported by the Soviet news agency, Tass, said that a "closed session" of the conference heard a report on problems connected with the establishment of combined armed forces. The report was presented by Soviet General of the Army, A. I. Antonov.

The communiqué did not give General Antonov's position in the Soviet Army, but he is a former Chief of the General Staff and a postwar commander of the Soviet Army in the Caucasus.

The Communist states are conferring at Warsaw to set up an Eastern-bloc NATO to match that of the West.

THE SPEAKERS
Mr Andras Hegedus, who became Prime Minister of Hungary when Imre Nagy was dismissed for "rightwing deviationism" three weeks ago, presided when the conference resumed today.

The Albanian Prime Minister, Mr Mehmet Shkupi, was the first speaker. According to the communiqué, Dr Gheorgiu Dej, the Rumanian Premier, Mr Vukla Chervenkov, the Bulgarian Premier, and Mr Peng Teh-hui, the Chinese Communist Vice-Premier and Defence Minister who is attending the conference as an observer, also spoke at today's session.

The communiqué gave no details of their statements but added that commissions set up after dinner and that next session would be held tomorrow.—Reuter.

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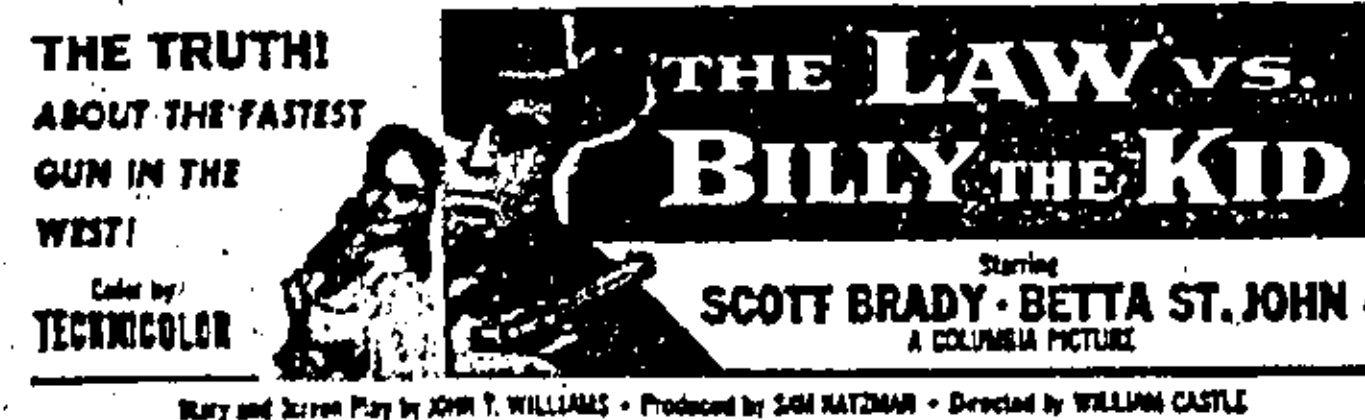
ALSO: LATEST BRITISH PARAMOUNT NEWS 1955 CUP FINAL AT WEMBLEY



SHOWING TO-DAY



NEXT CHANGE



CAPITOL RITZ

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Soviet Disarmament Proposals

AIMED AT EFFECT ON GERMAN UNITY

Bonn, May 12.

The latest Soviet proposals on disarmament are being interpreted here almost exclusively in the light of their effect on German unity — and Press and parliamentary backbench reaction is pessimistic.

Official sources refused comment until the Soviet proposals and their suggestions on Germany have been fully studied. But some senior officials say that at first sight they contain the "old kernel" — Russia's wish to neutralise Germany.

Europe Caused His Misery

London, May 12.

Mr. Reginald Cedric Boustead, British rubber planter, asked his trustees in his will published today to avoid investing in continental Europe "the nations of which I feel have been responsible for the misery and desolation of my generation."

Mr. Boustead, of Kingston Hill, Surrey, England, left £19,462.

He was a Director of the United Planters Company of Ceylon, the Beau Sejour Rubber Company and the Waterfall Selangor Rubber Estates, Malaya. — China Mail Special.

AMERICAN ENVOY SWORN IN

Bonn, May 12.

The United States ex-High Commissioner in West Germany, Mr. James B. Conant, was sworn in today as US Special Ambassador in West Germany.

The changeover followed the granting of full sovereignty to West Germany when the Paris agreements went into effect last Sunday.

Next Saturday, Mr. Conant will present his credentials to President Theodor Heuss, and then start on a protocol tour of regional capitals at the invitation of regional governments.

Meanwhile, an official communiqué published by the US High Commissioner's office in Berlin said it will henceforth be known as "The United States Mission in Berlin," but will carry out the same functions and duties as it has in the past.

Major-General George Honnen will remain as United States Commander in Berlin, it was announced. — France-Press.

HIGH-HEEL SNATCHER

Oxford, May 12.

A 23-year-old "tool-maker," Harry Grain, was stated in court here today to go around Oxford grabbing high-heeled shoes from women's feet in the streets.

A detective said that Grain would bend down apparently to tie his shoe lace as a woman passed, grab her ankle, snatch one shoe and run away.

At his home, police found a wardrobe full of such odd shoes. Grain told him "every time I see a woman in high-heeled shoes, I get a queer feeling I want to take them."

He pleaded guilty to six charges of stealing single shoes from women and was ordered to pay £14 to them in restitution. He was also placed on probation for a year on condition that he had psychiatric treatment. — China Mail Special.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, has assured his Western allies in Paris that this is unacceptable.

REUNIFICATION AIM

Now that sovereignty has been achieved, there is general agreement in Bonn that the main aim of West German policy is national reunification.

Many of the Chancellor's advisers incline to the long-term view. They wish to consolidate West Germany's new position, and make the approach to reunification through the delour of a general easing of East-West tension.

In this view there are no grounds for the assumption that a Big Four meeting of heads of state would be primarily concerned with the German question. It is held that a German solution would be made much easier if general four-power agreement was first reached on such questions as disarmament and atomic controls.

But such a long-term policy would tend to get Dr. Adenauer into trouble with West German voters, observers believe. Some newspapers and parliamentarians have already pointed out the prospects of big-power talks as a chance — however faint — of early German reunification.

Foreign Office quarters regard these hopes of a quick solution with the greatest scepticism.

The Social Democratic Opposition, always ready to criticise the Government for alleged lack of enthusiasm over reunification, has described the Soviet proposals as a "most useful starting point" for efforts to achieve permanent solutions to international tensions.

The independent rightwing Frankfurt Allgemeine said today the Soviet proposals "may be regarded as a rough draft of the Russian negotiations programme at the proposed four-power conference. They are sufficiently flexible to allow room for negotiations, but they do not contain the offer of German reunification."

WARNING

The mass circulation independent Die Welt of Essen warned that the Soviet proposals "contain the danger that an agreement may be reached on the basis of the continued division of Germany."

It added "this is the sore spot in the present development. It can be removed only if the Western Powers refuse to accept such a solution and make suitable counter proposals." — Reuter.

RAN RETURNING CARRIER

Canberra, May 12.

About 1,000 officers and men of the Royal Australian Navy will leave Sydney for England in the carrier Vengeance on June 16 and bring back the new RAN carrier Melbourne from Britain.

The Melbourne, one of the most modern light fleet carriers afloat, will arrive in Australian waters in May next year.

Navy Minister Josiah Francis said here the Vengeance, on loan from the Royal Navy, would return to its "owners" shortly after reaching England.

Vengeance was on loan until the Melbourne's re-fit in Britain was completed. — China Mail Special.

Show Thrilled Princess



"The Jazz Train", now running with great success in London, is the name of the all-Negro musical at the Piccadilly Theatre which so thrilled Princess Margaret recently that the cast stayed behind to give her a special performance. Included in this were items that had to be cut from the actual show because the "train" was running late. This Negro show is privately financed by officers of the US Air Force stationed in Britain. Half of the cast of the show came over to London from New York. The rest have been recruited from France and Italy. The show, a cavalcade of Negro song and dance through the ages, is produced by Mervyn Nelson. Photo shows: Star of the international cast, Fredy Marshall (left) in one of her thrilling scenes with Carl Lattimer. — Reuterphoto.

SAAR ACCORD A 'HAPPY EVENT' Says Macmillan

By Harold King.

Paris, May 12.

The Saar problem, persistent apple of discord between West Germany and France since the end of World War II, has been settled at last.

Mr. Harold Macmillan, British Foreign Secretary, said here today this was a "happy event" and a good augury for the start of inter-European co-operation inside the seven-nation Western European Union.

Agreement on the Saar was completed today when the Saar Premier, Herr Johannes Hoffmann, agreed to accept a compromise solution on the powers of the neutral High Commissioner to be appointed by the Western European Union.

The compromise was worked out yesterday after Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, and M. Antoine Pinay, French Foreign Minister, agreed to accept any decision of the majority of the Western European Union Council.

COMPENSATION

The Saar is a rich coal and steel area on the Franco-German frontier with one million German-speaking inhabitants. After the war it was linked with France, in a customs and currency union to compensate France for surrendering her reparations claims.

Last October Germany and France agreed to an autonomous status for the Saar as part of the Paris agreements. Under the agreement a plebiscite is to be held in the Saar to determine whether the inhabitants approve the new "Europeanisation" status.

It also provides that the Saar foreign policy is to be conducted by a neutral Commissioner.

Last month Dr. Adenauer and M. Pinay agreed that this neutral Commissioner should have certain powers of veto over actions of the Saar Government if he thought they were contrary to the statute.

Herr Hoffmann objected strongly that this deprived the Saar Government of any real autonomy.

The compromise solution now accepted by all three countries will be published tomorrow (Friday), it was learned today.

According to the Press reports, it will give the Commissioner the right to intervene in Saar Government decisions only in cases of flagrant violation requiring urgent steps. He would have the right to hold up the decision for one week pending a decision by the WEU Council.

GERMAN FEARS

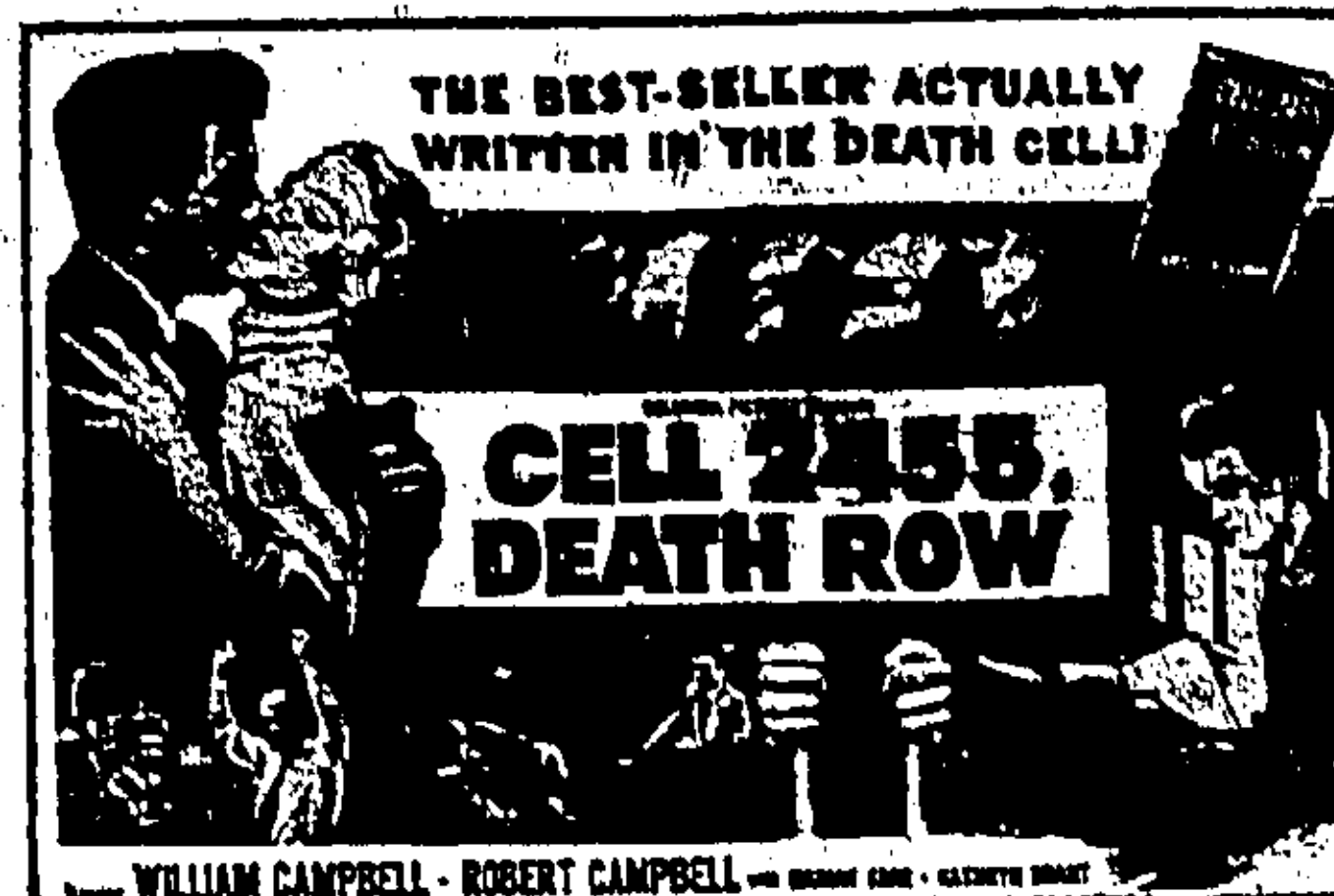
Behind the struggle over the Commissioner's powers lay German fears that the rights granted by the Saar agreement to German political parties would not be respected.

Under the Franco-German agreement the German political parties will be allowed to operate in the Saar for the first time and will be free to advocate any policy they like for the three months prior to the plebiscite. But if the plebiscite confirms the statute, no party will be able to call it into question.

The Western European Union yesterday left the appointment of the neutral Commissioner to be decided through diplomatic correspondence. It is believed that they agreed on several possible Scandinavian and Swiss candidates, but have still to sound and three suggested. — Reuter.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

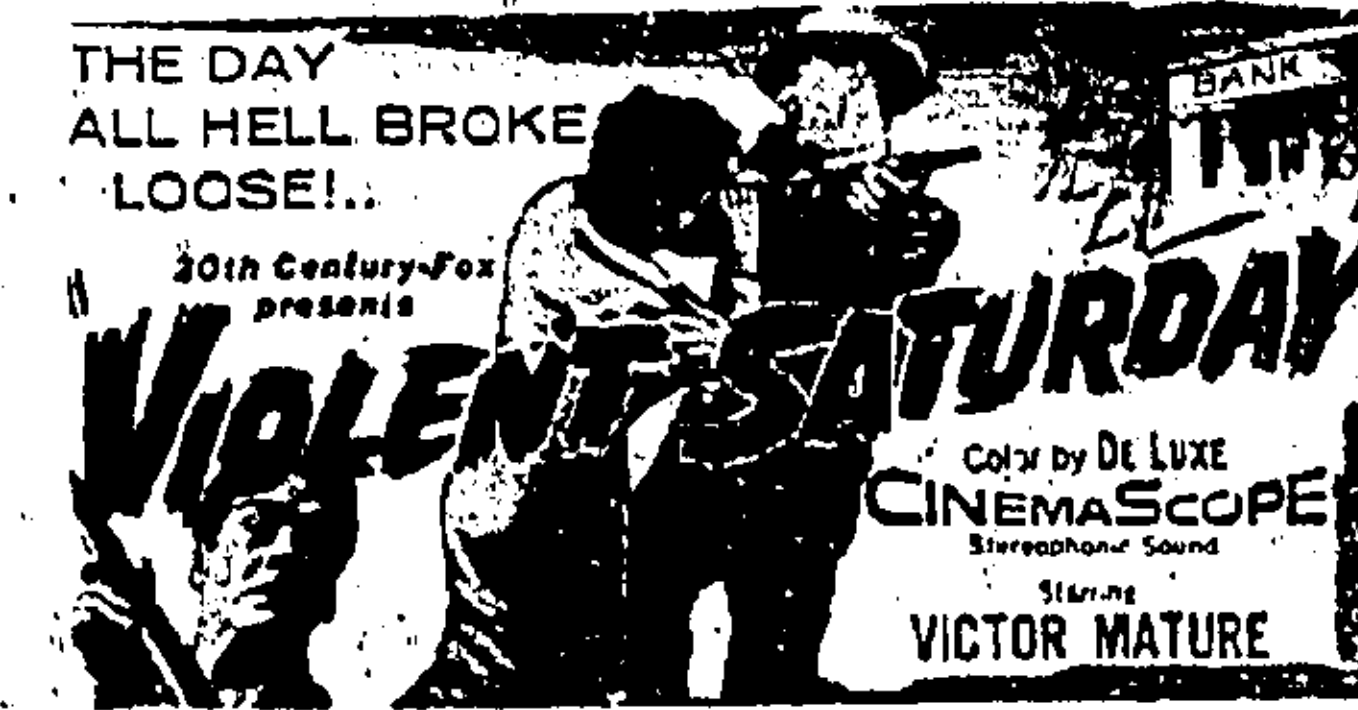
★ SHOWING TO-DAY ★



ROXY & BROADWAY

GRAND OPENING TO-DAY

Owing to length of picture please note change of times: AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.40 P.M.



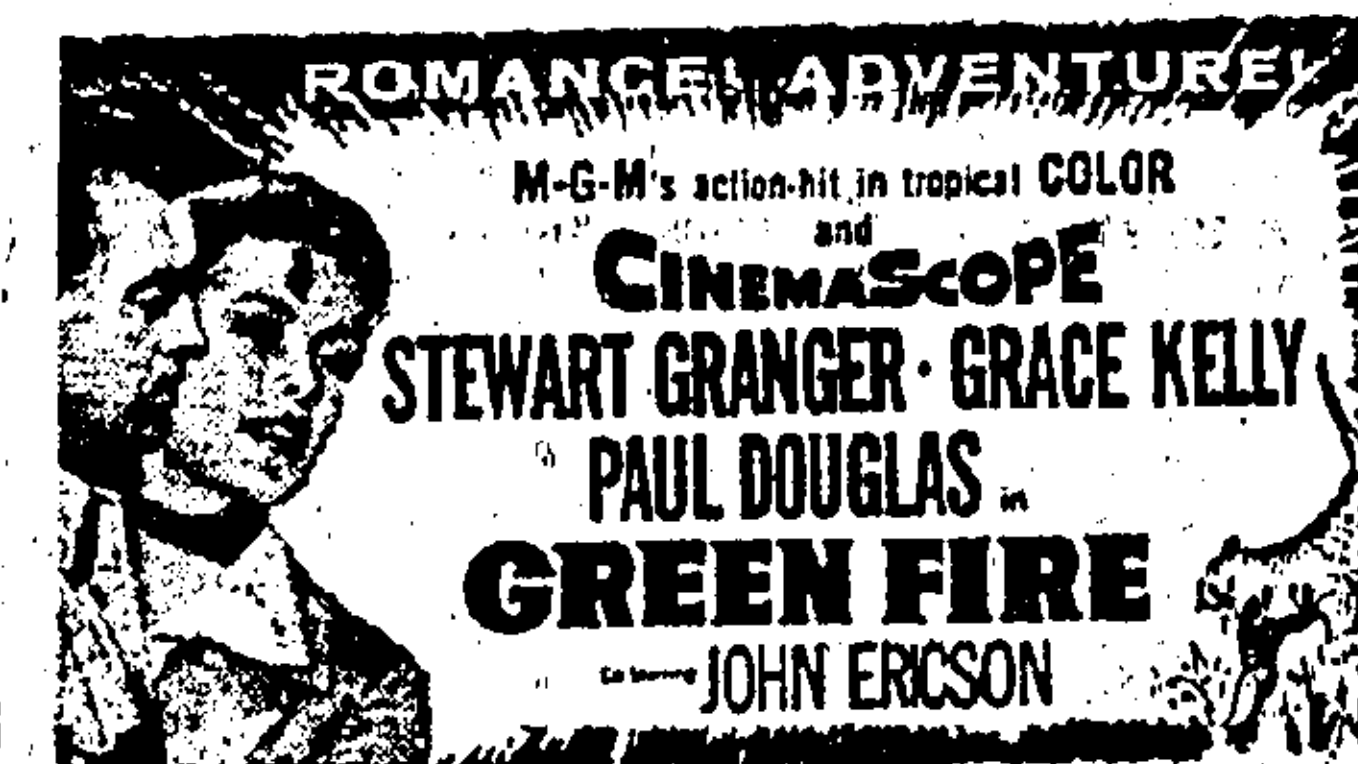
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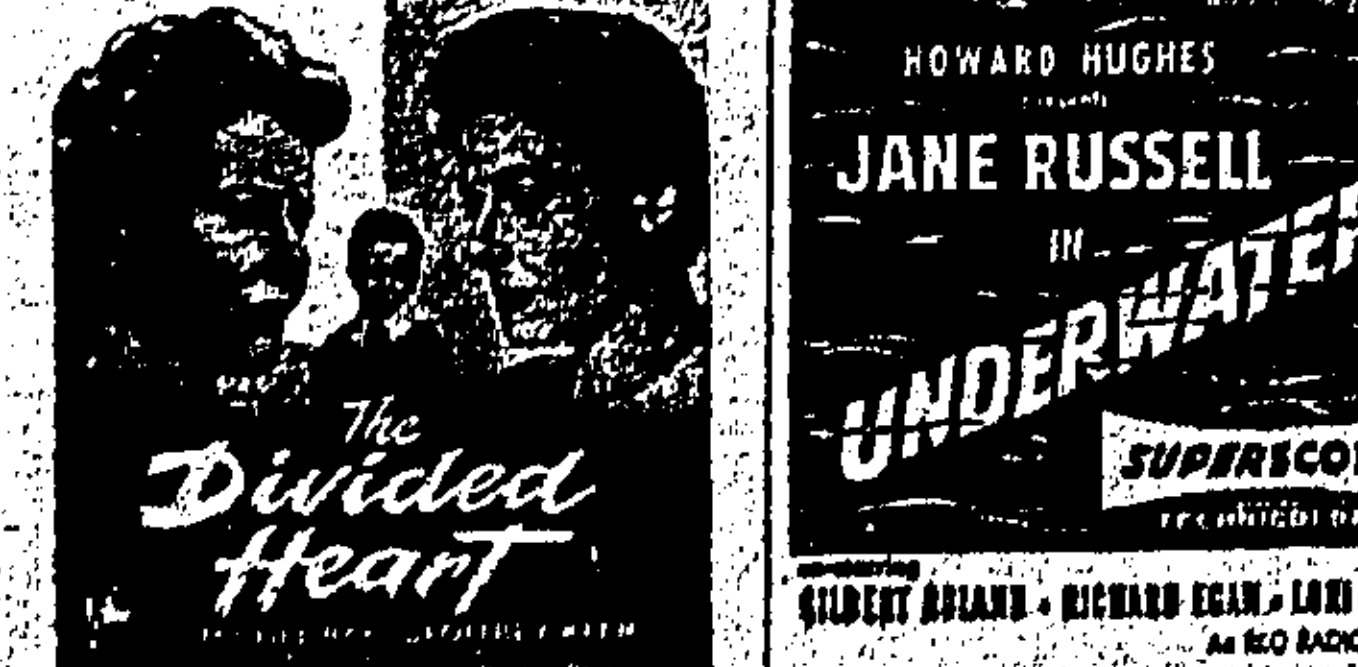
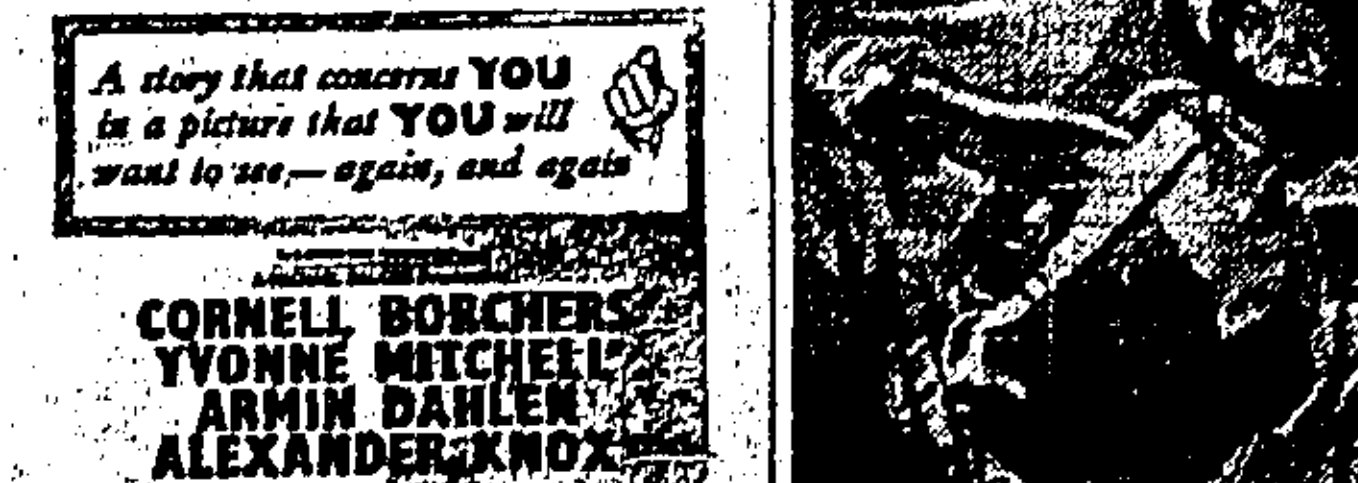
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MAJESTIC

FINAL SHOWING

At 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



TO-MORROW "WHITE FEATHER" in CinemaScope

COMING SOON TO KING'S PRINCESS LEE



MR. HATOYAMA

PROSECUTION LOSES CASE

Woman Living With Native

PRETORIA, May 12. A magistrate here ruled today that a 22-year-old woman living with an African had not broken the law because the prosecution had failed to establish she was a European.

He upheld Regina Elizabeth Brooks' appeal against her conviction on a charge of contravening South Africa's Immorality Act and set aside her four-month sentence.

The Act prohibits marriage or sexual relations between Europeans and coloured races.

The prosecution claimed Brooks, living with a 30-year-old African, police sergeant, at Orlando location near Johannesburg, was "a European housewife." She spoke only Zulu when she was arrested.

The magistrate said today that the prosecution had failed to establish that Brooks was either in appearance, obviously, a European or that she was by general acceptance and repute a European.

He also set aside a similar sentence on the police sergeant, Richard Kumalo—China Mail Special.

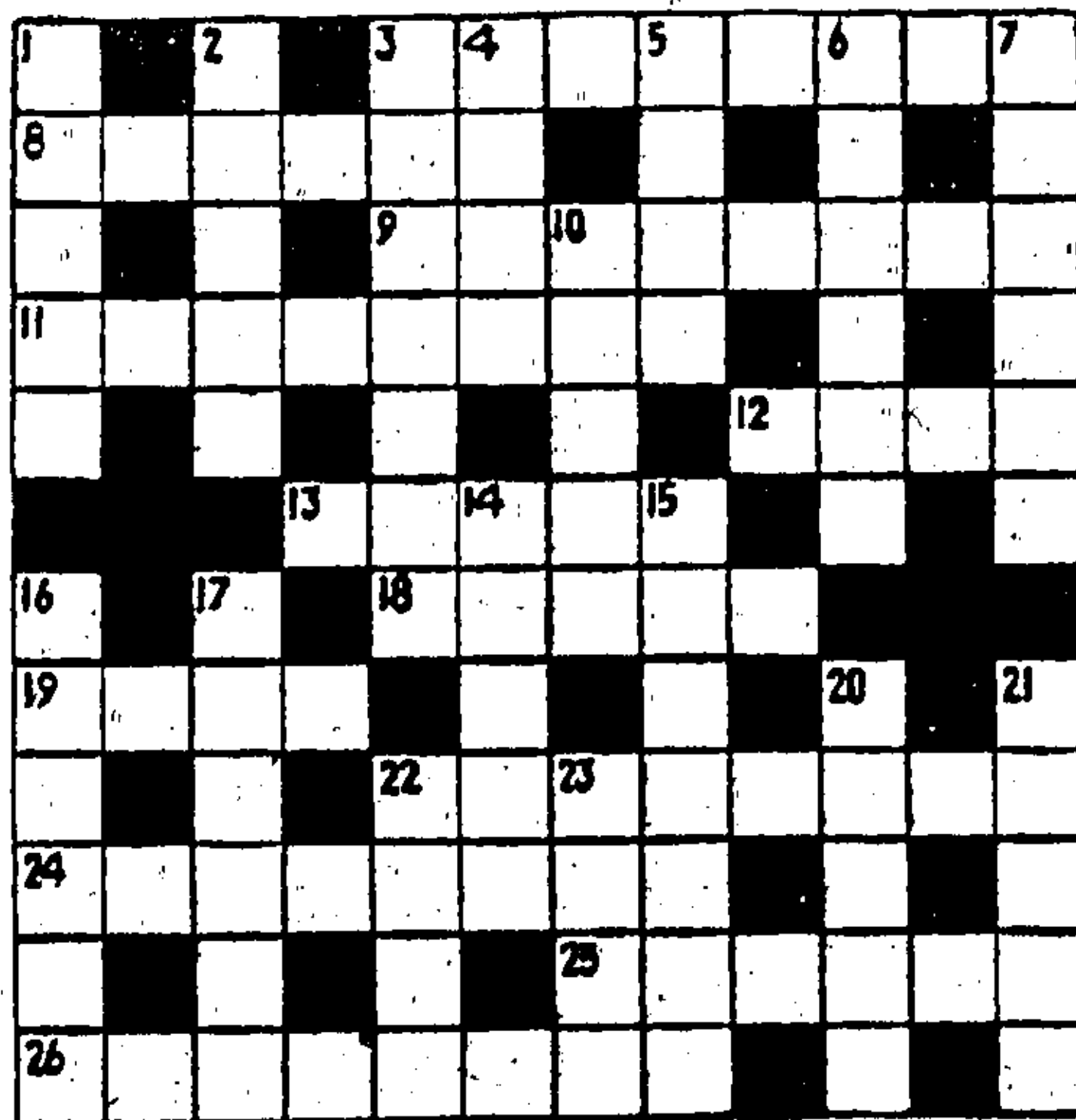
Polio Figures Down On Period

WASHINGTON, May 12. A report of the United States Federal Health Service stated today that from January 1 to May 7, the total number of reported cases of poliomyelitis was 1,601 against 2,120 for the corresponding period in 1954.

The same report also showed that out of 5,000,000 people who have been vaccinated, 62 cases of confirmed polio have been registered, of whom four have died.

The Federal Health Service also noted that 149 new cases of polio were reported last week, two more than the week before and five more than the corresponding week of last year.—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

- 3 Syrup (8)
- 8 Value highly (8)
- 9 Military body (8)
- 11 Reached (8)
- 12 Object of worship (4)
- 13 First appearance (5)
- 16 Treated medicinally (5)
- 18 Shivering fit (4)
- 22 Title-line in newspaper (8)
- 24 Shift (8)
- 25 Build (6)
- 26 Unnecessary (8)

DOWN

- 1 Exclude (5)
- 2 Condition (5)
- 3 Deserved (7)
- 4 Sign (4)
- 5 Greedy (4)
- 6 Firm (8)
- 7 Determine (6)
- 10 Chase (5)
- 14 Uninterested (5)
- 15 Offers (7)
- 16 Inure (8)
- 17 Chase (6)
- 20 Trench (5)
- 21 Concise (5)
- 22 Cry loudly (4)
- 23 Grow old (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Converse, 7 Solar, 8 Arranges, 10 Remote, 13 Perfect, 15 Noel, 17 Errands, 18 Asperse, 20 Dean, 21 Sabbath, 26 Dures, 27 Interest, 28 Opine, 28 Torador. Down: 1 Usury, 2 Blame, 3 Crave, 4 Veal, 5 Region, 6 Easels, 9 Recess, 11 Erase, 12 Often, 14 Treeds, 15 Nadir, 16 Edits, 18 Addict, 19 Pastor, 22 Tutor, 23 Aerie, 24 Easen, 25 Aria.

RUSSO-JAPANESE PEACE TREATY

Moscow Holds Some Attractive Bait

HARD BARGAINING IS EXPECTED

By Harold Guard

London, May 12.

Diplomatic quarters said today they estimated it would take about six months for Japan to come to terms with Russia in their negotiations for a peace treaty due to open here next month.

In the first place, they said, it has taken about four months for Japan and Russia to agree on London as the meeting place and that, even at this late date, there is no official starting time for the talks.

Neo-Destour Leader Returning To Tunis

PARIS, May 12. The exiled Neo-Destour (New Constitution) Tunisian leader, Habib Bourguiba, will return to Tunis next Wednesday, it was learned today on good authority.

Bourguiba, who has spent more than two years in "enforced residence" and exile in France as a result of political activity, has supported the present Tunisian government in its self-rule negotiations with France.

Tunisian nationalists have demanded that he be allowed to return to Tunis in view of the successful conclusion of the home rule talks.

Informed sources said that Bourguiba would leave Paris on Monday night by the special train for Marseilles and that he would arrive in Tunis on Wednesday.

It is probable that two members of the Tunisian Government, which includes members of the influential Neo-Destour Party, will meet the returning leader at Marseilles for the last lap of his trip home, these sources said.—United Press.

The Japanese Embassy said June 1 had been mentioned as the opening day and that the former Japanese Ambassador to London, Mr. Shunichi Matsumoto, would speak for Japan.

NOT OFFICIAL

"But so far there is nothing official about this. We have not been informed from Tokyo that the talks will open on June 1 or that Mr. Matsumoto will be coming," a spokesman said.

The Russian Embassy was equally as uninformative and the only comment forthcoming in answer to questions about the peace talks was "don't know."

American diplomats, however, believe that the Russo-Japanese talks will start on schedule on June 1 and that Japan will drive a hard bargain with her ancient enemy who has been technically at war since August 8, 1945.

The talks will be followed with more than usual interest among Western diplomats here because, it is believed, a peace treaty with Russia might mark a turning point in Japan's postwar policy.

Diplomats recognise that the Democratic Government of the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama, is not having things its own way in Japan where the basic political issue is whether to continue a strong pro-American policy or whether to strike out for more independence and normal relations with Russia and Red China.

On the Soviet side there are ample indications that Russia is doing its best to help Mr. Hatoyama. Moscow has let it be known through its radio broadcasts that they believe a peace treaty can be achieved more easily with Mr. Hatoyama as Prime Minister than with any other.

Moscow also has stated in recent broadcasts that the conclusion of Japan's commercial treaty with Red China plus a peace treaty with Russia would open up a great expanse of economic co-operation to relieve Japan's economy.

There have been plain hints in the Soviet broadcasts that Moscow and Peking have aligned their aims and methods to attract Japan towards the land powers of Asia.

The Soviets have let it be known that they have much to offer Japan—trade, fishing rights, support for her entry into the United Nations, the return of Japanese war prisoners and of the Habonai Islands which were occupied by Russia along with the Kuriles.

INSULAR POWER

On the Japanese side, however, there have been indications that, in order to bargain, Japan may refuse to renounce sovereignty over the Kuriles and Sakhalin quite so absolutely as she did under the San Francisco Treaty in 1952.

British diplomats likened Japan's position to that of Britain as an insular power.

They believe Mr. Hatoyama must eventually turn to the land owners of Asia just as Britain has had to form a new and closer relationship with the continent of Europe.

It is recognised, however, that at stake is the future of Japan's major alliance with the United States which is vital to the Western defence against Communist expansion.—United Press.

A Lesson In International Friendship



A lesson in international friendship can be taught by the Merseyside (North West England) United Nations Boys' Club, which brings youngsters together to work and play, regardless of colour, class or creed. The club, the only one of its kind in Europe, has members between the ages of 4 and 16, representing many of the world's nationalities, including China, Africa, India, the West Indies, the Philippines, Portugal, Egypt, Great Britain, etc. The club has a camping site at Ness in the Wirral, Cheshire, situated on the edge of the beautiful National Trust Property at Burton Wood, where regular camps are held during the summer months, the fifth season of which has just started. This United Nations Camp is just 90 minutes' journey from Liverpool's overcrowded Dockland areas, where many of the club's members live. The boys themselves run the camps, the older ones looking after and guiding the little ones. They cook for themselves on open fires, introducing each other to their various national dishes. At these camps, in an atmosphere of happy communal life, the boys learn from experience that the colour of their skins, the clothes they wear or the religion they follow are not barriers against friendship and understanding. Picture shows: Enjoying a drink of pop together in the sunshine at the United Nations Boys' Club Camp at Ness (Cheshire) are left to right: Hazur Singh (India), Toni Fayal (Portugal) and Ng Soo (China).—Express Photo.

NORTH INDO-CHINA TAKE-OVER

1m Vietnamese Will Be Stranded

Washington, May 12.

Diplomatic officials predicted today that about 1,000,000 Vietnamese who want to flee Communist rule will be stranded in North Vietnam after next Wednesday.

That is the deadline for the Communist takeover of the northern part of the Indo-Chinese nation. The flow of all refugees must stop then unless the Reds agree to extend the time limit.

The United States and some of its allies have been quietly trying to get the deadline extended so that persons still in the North can move South if they wish. But the authorities hold little hope that these efforts will succeed.

OPPOSITION

The Red Chinese Radio made clear yesterday that the Communists oppose any such extension. It called the United States effort to move the first time limit back "a trick to continue forcible evacuation."

As of April 11, some 560,000 civilian Vietnamese had fled the

North for a new life in the free South. Officials estimated another 50,000 to 80,000 more would make the trip before next Wednesday's deadline.

But they said Communist obstacles and intimidation have kept another 1,000,000 from making the move. These Red tactics are in direct violation of the armistice agreement which states that civilians in either section of the divided nation "shall be permitted and helped" to move to the other section if they desire.

The Communists are reported to have done just the opposite. Refugees have told of being shot at by Red guards while trying to go South, of their children being snatched away and of heavy penalties being imposed on persons charged with encouraging refugees to go South.

As a result, many persons who would like to flee are afraid to apply.

Officials said that the outside world has been somewhat blinded to the Communist activities because of the great interest in the South Vietnamese governmental crisis. They said that the Reds have been able to "get away with murder."

Experts say that the atmosphere created by the Communists in the North makes it highly doubtful that all-Vietnam elections scheduled for next year to re-unify the nation ever will take place. They say it is impossible to conduct free elections in such an atmosphere where people get only one side of the picture—the Communist side.—United Press.

Victory For Eisenhower

WASHINGTON, May 12. The House handed President Eisenhower a major victory today by approving intact his planned military cuts and voting a whopping \$31,438,208,000 defence budget for the next fiscal year.

The action came after the chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, Mr. Clarence Cannon, told members that any new war would be decided so fast the Army and the Navy would not even get into it.

Democrats split sharply on the issue. Representative Daniel Flood sought in vain to restore proposed cuts in Army and Navy strength and to rebuild the Marine Corps to a previously-planned goal. His amendments were shouted down so decisively, however, that he did not even ask for a count.

Democrats backing the drive to restore the military cuts maintained the President was risking the nation's security in order to balance the budget.

Mr. Eisenhower's supporters shot back that the President's former five-star general—now more about military matters than any House member—They also said atomic and other "fantastic" new weapons had decreased the need for uniformed men.—United Press.

Slander By Morse Code

Paris, May 12.

M. Rene Fontesac and M. Georges Dupin for slandering today for tapping out insults to his honour and fidelity in Morse code on the radiator of their apartment house.

Former friendship forgotten, M. Fontesac has filed the suit in a Paris civil court and is determined to bring it to trial. The friendship between the two men ended when M. Dupin allegedly sneered at M. Fontesac, a former Army officer, one day that he had never served in the front lines.

A few nights later, listening to his radio, M. Fontesac heard uneven beating coming up the radiator from M. Dupin's apartment below.

After a few nights, he claimed, he began taking down the dots and dashes and discovered that his honour, his fidelity and his morals were under slanderous attack. He asked the Court to put a stop to it.—United Press.

US Sells Atomic Reactor

United Nations, May 12.

The United States will sell to the Swiss Government an experimental atomic reactor. It will be set up in Geneva to coincide with the International conference on peaceful use of atomic energy due to open there in August.

This was announced today by Mr. Rabbal, US technical adviser on preparations for the conference.

The United States is to present 524 scientific reports at the peaceful atom conference. Mr. Rabbal said, He added the Soviet Union had already submitted to the United Nations authorities over a hundred reports destined for the conference.—France-Press.

'AQUATOT'S' FATHER SENT TO GAOL

Miami, May 12.

BURLEY Russell Tongay began a 10-year prison term today for the drive death of his world-famed "Aquatot".

The ex-Coastguardman surrendered at the County Jail 25 minutes ahead of schedule to start serving his manslaughter conviction growing out of the death of five-year-old Kathy Tongay.

His school teacher, wife, who exacted loyalty by him throughout the long legal fight, did not appear. His attorney, Louis Jepeyew, accompanied

him to the 19th floor of the skyscraper Court House goal. Mr. Jepeyew said that there are no legal grounds for appealing the conviction further.

The Florida Supreme Court turned down a petition for a rehearing earlier this week after previously upholding the conviction. The little swimming star, died on May 8, 1953, several hours after a dive from a 32-foot tower at a Miami Beach Hotel pool. Following a dramatic trial in January, 1954, an all-male Jury decided that Tongay was

FREEDOM OF PRESS

HAMPERED Government Pressure And P.R.O.s

Copenhagen, May 12.

Speakers at the morning session of the International Press Institute's General Assembly learned today that government pressure against the freedom of the Press was a serious matter nearly everywhere; needing constant vigilance to be prevented or eliminated.

Mr German Arciniegas, who lost his paper, the El Tiempo, under government pressure, outlined the present conditions in Colombia and in other Latin American nations.

He said communism was not a grave threat today, but might be the threat of tomorrow, and no help could be expected from the United Nations. A still gloomier picture would appear, however, if some of the 20 Latin American United Nations members turned Communist and supported the Iron Curtain bloc.

MORE OPTIMISTIC

Mr Soukarnal Ghouse, of Juganar, Calcutta, painted a more optimistic picture of the conditions in India where, he said, mutual understanding and trust existed between the government and the Press.

Mr Claude Desjardins of Le Parisien Libere pointed out two dangers to the liberty of the French Press:

1. The existence of a Government-controlled agency; and
2. The growing number of Press Attaches (Public Relations Officers).

The first danger was not very great, he thought, because the editors knew how to judge the agency material, but there was ample reason for continued fight against government infringement, he said.

Ahmed Yalman of Vatan, Istanbul, gave examples of month-long suspensions of Turkish papers, and appealed to the IPI to strive to make a pleasant climate for freedom.

Mr Werner Fritschmann of Sauckeburgs Zeitung, Munich, proposed a resolution which suggested that the IPI from time to time publish columns on examples of government pressures.

AROUSE READERS

Mr Terkel Tarkelsen of Berlingske Tidende, Copenhagen, thought there was a gap between the reader's interest for threats against the freedom of the Press, and the interest in pressures against the Press.

He urged the editors to close the gap and arouse the reader's interest for Press problems to the benefit of all parties.—United Press.

Search For King's Palace

London, May 12.

The palace of Edward the Confessor is being sought again this summer by archaeologists excavating at Old Windsor. From previous work a picture of life in Saxon England is already being pieced together.

The excavations are being continued by Mr Brian Hope-Taylor, archaeological consultant to the Ministry of Works, and a team from the Berkshire Society.

Written history says that Edward the Confessor and several early Norman kings had their favourite home at Old Windsor. In Domesday times it was known as Kingsbury and was the second largest town in Berkshire.

MUCH BIGGER

The settlement is proving to be far bigger than expected and workers have had difficulty in giving an exact date for its beginnings. So far, evidence shows that it was started in about the seventh century.

Edward, the Confessor, is known to have had a palace or manor house on the site and the archaeologists hope to find it.

Preliminary excavations began four years ago after engineers found pottery and building fragments. But no one had any idea that they had started to uncover a lost town.

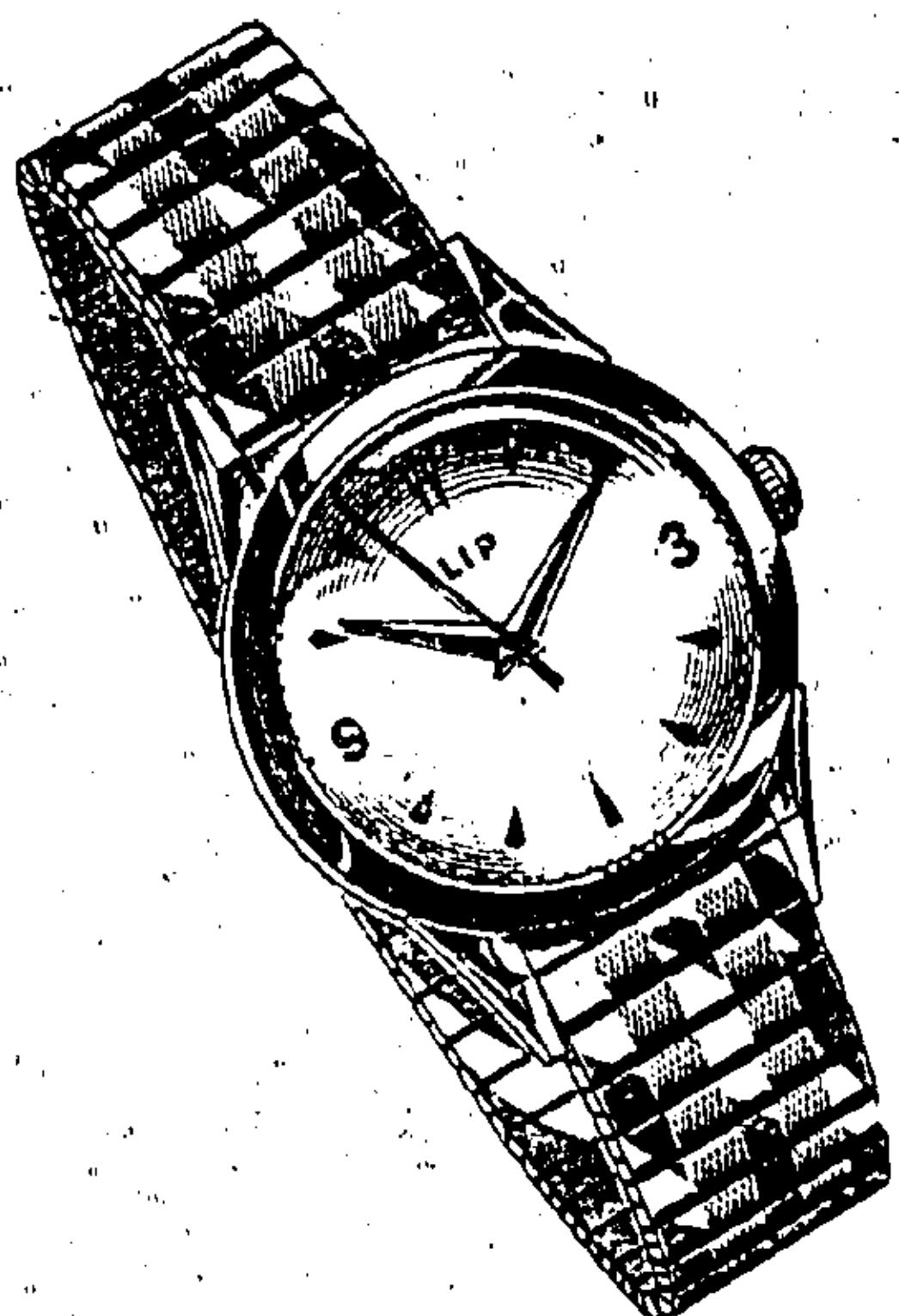
Since then, enough money—amounting to £100,000—has been raised to enable the excavations to be carried out. Many burial sites have been uncovered.—London Express Herald.

School Boycott

Nicosia, May 12.

Greek pupils at the Larnaca School boycotted their lessons today in protest against the Paphos trial last week, in which 11 Greeks and Cypriots received a total of 47 years in prison terms on charges of smuggling dynamite and using armed force against the Government.—United Press.

LIP



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Alexandra House,
or c/o South China Morning Post, Ltd.

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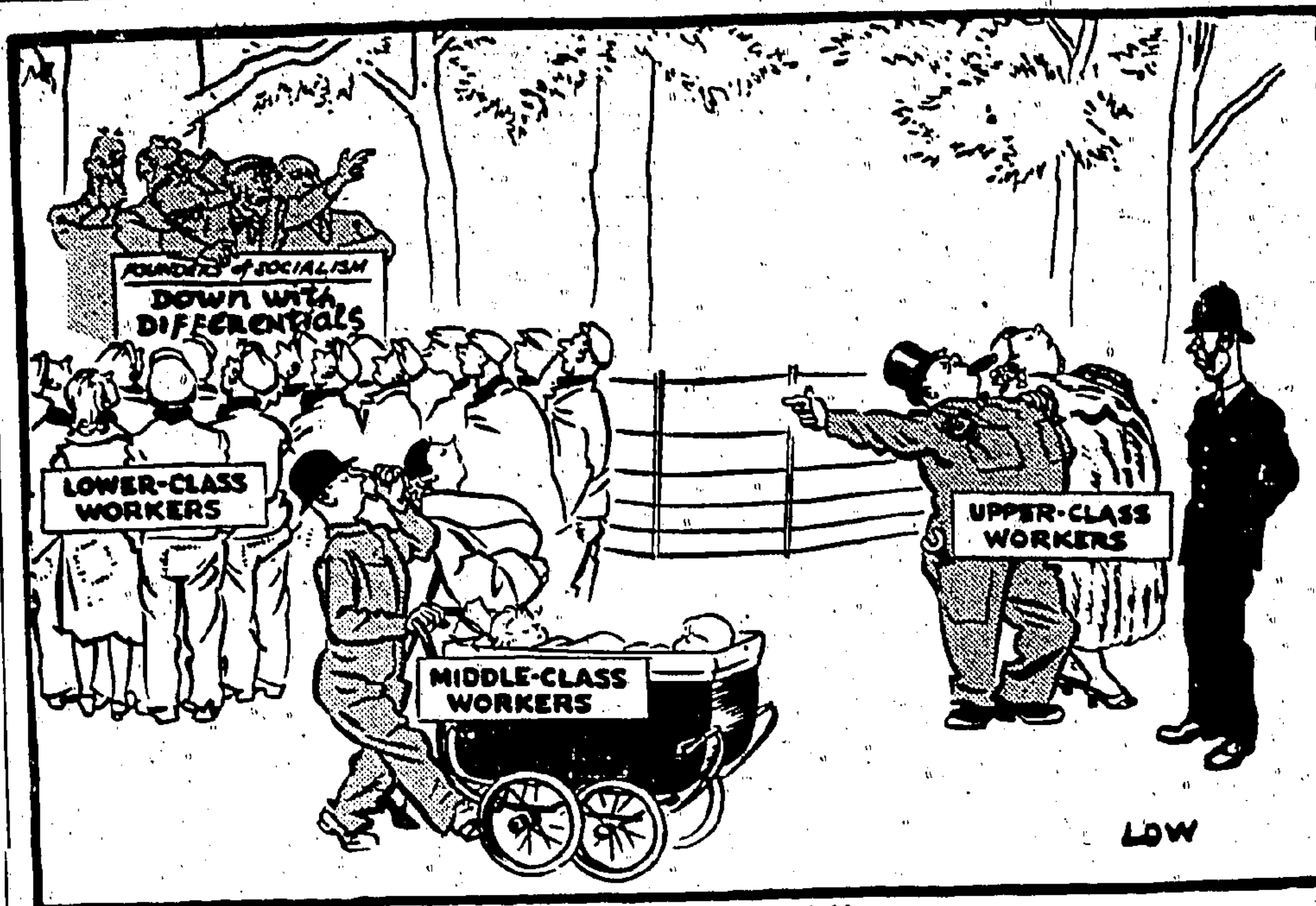
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THE CLASS WAR TODAY

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DID IT HAPPEN?

- Another of the stories with a talking point at the end. Is it true-to-life FACT or imaginative FICTION?
- You are left to decide: DID IT HAPPEN?

IT was during October, a year or two after the war, and I was staying by myself in Freaque, one of those many little walled towns you find in the South of France, built during the Middle Ages, high up in the hills for safety against invaders. From the window of my room in Freaque's only hotel, I looked out across the vineyards of the plain to the Mediterranean.

Every morning, taking with me a long stick and a packet of food put up for me by good Madame, the patronne, I started off to explore the wild and deserted country that lay round about.

One day I walked further than I had meant to do and by the time I turned round to come back it was late—too late—the sun already low. I was hurrying forward, wanting to be in my own familiar valley again before the light had quite gone, when I saw ahead of me, barring my path, a very large rough-haired black dog. As I drew anxiously nearer it began to snarl.

Now, for as long as I can remember, I have had an ineradicable dread of dogs, and I knew I never could go past this one. The best thing, I decided, was to waste no time in trying to screw up courage I had not got, but instead

to make at once a detour striking the road again further up, and perhaps even achieving a short cut. I plunged off to one side into the gorse and scrub. Behind me I heard barking, and began to run.

Presently it was impossible to run, for the scrub changed into thick undergrowth, then to a shoulder-high tangle, finally into thorn. As I turned this way and that to avoid being scratched beyond endurance I forgot altogether my first direction. Pretty soon I was lost.

Although it was not quite dark, for the moon was about to rise, the sun had gone; it was cold, and for the first time the countryside surrounding me seemed friendly no longer, but alien and hostile. Extreme loneliness overcame me, and I wept a little. Then I struggled on.

Bolts slid back

I aimed uphill, in the calculation that if I so continued I must sometime arrive at a summit. It was slow and painful, for the thorn imprisoned me like a quicksand, but after rather more than an hour I came on a path. The path led me downhill for a short distance until suddenly I was walking on grass again, and before me stood a cottage with a light showing dimly in one window.

I was so thankful, I ran and knocked against the door. At this a dog began to bark, then yelped and was silent. I heard no footsteps, but after a pause, a voice immediately from behind and the side of the door said: "Qui est là?"

"I am lost," I said. "Je me suis perdu." I could think of

nothing else to say. The bolts slid back.

"Entrez, mademoiselle!" And I entered, for the door was cordial, the bristly face broken up in smiles of welcome. I went forward, past this little man in his best and blue cotton trousers, into the room to be greeted by his wife.

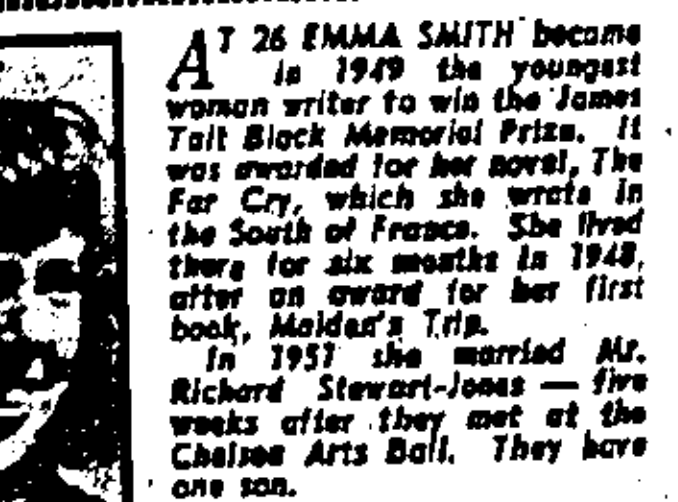
It was her expression that took me aback—the intense eagerness of it. She stood in front of the fire, leaning forward across the table on one hand, while with the other she held a lamp above her head. Her face, thrust out towards me, trembled and twitched as though with great excitement, and yet her bright black eyes, staring straight at me, had a peculiar unfocused look.

Under the table lay the large rough-haired black dog, growling in a menacing, though subdued fashion. I faltered, but the husband, looking hold of my arm familiarly from behind and pushed me on towards the fire.

He made me sit down. His wife disappeared into the shadows and came back with a bottle and glasses. I drank the pastis I hate so much, and he filled my glass again. They stood on either side of my chair, bending down to have their faces on a level with mine. They talked excitedly, both, at the same time, but their voices were so loud, their Mid accents so broad, I could understand scarcely a word they said. And as they talked, they touched me.

Horror

Their fingers made little darting movements to pick up the stuff of my skirt, to brush, as though by accident, my shoulder, my arm, to press against my leg. I was filled with an extraordinary horror, and the weakness of horror, I could do nothing except lean myself more and more back in my chair, and at last close my eyes.



AT 28 EMMA SMITH became a woman writer to win the James Tait Black Memorial Prize. It was awarded for her novel, 'The Far Cry', which she wrote in 1948. She had been married for six months in 1948. In 1953 she married Mr. Richard Stewart-Jones—a film writer after they met at the Chelsea Arts Ball. They have one son.

"She is tired," said the woman. "Fatigue, fatigue," she hissed at her husband. I asked them then to tell me the road to Freaque.

"It is too late to go to Freaque," said the woman. I stood up. I was taller than either of them. "I must go," I said. "Too late, too late," she repeated, shaking her head.

No help now

I glanced about the room in a sudden access of desperation, and for the first time noticed how filthy it was, a hovel, a den. When I saw its dirtiness I grew more afraid and took a step towards the door, but the husband sprang before me. A torrent of words poured from him, some of which I understood. I was tired, he said, it was better to go to Freaque tomorrow. He looked over my shoulder, smiling; he never quite looked at me.

The pastis spun in my head; my exhaustion and the smoky warmth of the room melted together, and I stood by him listening like someone hypnotised. His wife listened, too, picking at her clothes.

"Tomorrow," he said, and he was urging me up the stairs with a lamp in one hand. I was too much afraid to go to Freaque tomorrow. He looked over my shoulder, smiling; he never quite looked at me. The pastis spun in my head; my exhaustion and the smoky warmth of the room melted together, and I stood by him listening like someone hypnotised. His wife listened, too, picking at her clothes.

I could neither move nor speak, and as I stood there heard bolts on the other side of the door being very softly shot across. "This is a dream," I said, but I tried the door and it would not open.

I stood in the middle of the room, thinking. No one in the world knows where I am. No one in the world can help me. This was a terrible thought, so terrible that I realised I must put it from me. I must be rational: it was possible, after all, that these people were good, kind peasants and my fear a foolish fancy, in which case I could curl up on that bed and pull those disgusting rugs over me and sleep like a child. At this moment a voice said, very quietly, just on the other side of the door: "Mademoiselle?"

I said very loudly and angrily, in English: "Go away. Go away at once. Leave me alone." There was no answer, no sound. But now I knew I could not stay.

Of course, it was ridiculously easy. The window was not, in any case, far from the ground, and immediately under it stood a water barrel. The worst part was opening the window, which creaked horribly.

No sound

After that it was no more difficult than going down a step-ladder, yet I felt I was engaged on an incredibly dangerous exploit. My heart was in my mouth. I expected the door to fly open on the other side of the house, the dog to bound out upon me, the man and his wife to come rushing after with terrible shouts and cries.

But nothing happened. There was not a sound or a stirring. The grass was soft and springy, the moonlight clear. I ran, breathless with terror, down a broad path other than the one I had arrived by which a few hundred yards further on joined the road to Freaque.

I reached my hotel at midnight. Neither Madame nor Monsieur had gone to bed. They had been excessively uneasy, they said, on my account. I took hold of Madame's plump wrist with both my hands for

The Giant Who Shook Bandung

By RANDOLPH SMITH

SIR John Lionel Kotela-wala is a neutralist with a difference. He has said flatly that he wants Ceylon to be "the Switzerland of Asia"—standing between the Communists and the anti-Communists in an effort to keep the peace.

But that doesn't mean devoting himself to tell the Communists what fine, progressive people they are.

He shocked the Bandung conference by laying into "Soviet imperialism."

A little while ago, when India's Premier Nehru was explaining to the world how progressive the Chinese were and warning how disastrous another war anywhere would be, Sir John remarked tartly: "All men must die sometime."

That wasn't a callous acceptance of distance. Just a reminder of Sir John's deep-rooted conviction that there are some things worse than death.

A deeply pious Buddhist, Sir John believes that death is the door to spiritual progress. But he also believes that death may be the door to regress.

What a man does in this life will decide the issue.

In the 18 months since he became Prime Minister, Sir John has been doing much.

Ceylon—a tiny country with a population of barely eight million—has become a power to be reckoned with in Asia.

At Bandung, the delegates listened attentively and respectfully while he lambasted Russian imperialism. And, though he was nearly alone in his view, no one dared to suggest that the issue should be dropped without a discussion. Not even China's Chou En-lai.

At the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London four months ago, he played a leading part in drafting the plan for united Commonwealth defence. A plan with which Mr. Nehru would have nothing to do.

The British Commonwealth, he feels, is one of the world's great forces for peace and progress—so long as it remains a free union of independent nations united by common consent.

As for British colonialism, he had not hesitated to use harsh words when he thought Her Majesty's Government was off the track.

He has no time for ditherers. The year before he was Prime Minister, when he was serving as Minister of Transport and Works, he was faced with a wave of Communist-inspired strikes following the Government's decision to end the rice subsidy.

The strike threatened to wreck the economy.

Sir John proclaimed a state of emergency and sent in the troops and the police. The Communists saw a chance for civil war and started a fracas in which 21 were killed and 175 injured.

But Sir John was too fast for them. Within two days, the trouble was over.

When he became Prime Minister, one of his first acts was to pardon 2,000 civil servants who had been sacked during the strike.

But he wanted them: "I will have no truck with those who believe in revolutionary methods. One of my foremost duties will be to stamp out Communism from my country."

Since then, there hasn't been a peep out of the Communists. Even the three who sit in the Parliament where Sir John's party has 54 out of the 101 seats—the biggest opposition party has only a fifth of this number—are quiet and well-behaved.

Chou En-lai must think of Ceylon as a blot on the map.

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DID IT REALLY HAPPEN?

YES NO

Put your tick in the space above and keep this card by you until Monday when the answer will be given with another story in this series.

GEORGE COTTERELL

Did yesterday's story—Credit Where Credit's Due, by Hammond Innes—actually happen? The answer is No.

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**NOTICE CONCERNING THE
VALIDATION OF INTER-
NALLY ISSUED SECURITIES
IN AUSTRIA**

For the purpose of restoring an
orderly state of affairs with re-
gard to the internal securities
issued in Austria the Ministry of
Finance has been empowered, in
terms of the Austrian Securities
Validation Law, Federal Gazette
No. 188/34, to call up, by
announcement in the official
Zeitung those Austrian Schil-
linge and Reichsmark securities,
issued in Austria, for which a
validation procedure is deemed
necessary.

Securities, deemed to be sub-
ject to this validation procedure,
require to be registered with one
of the following registration
offices:

Creditanstalt - Bankverein,
Schottengasse 6, Vienna 1.
Oesterreichische Landesbank
A.G. Am Hof 2, Vienna 1.
Oesterreichisches Credit-
Institut A.G. Herrengasse 2,
Vienna 1.

Within six months of the date of
the notice of their call
up in the Wiener Zeitung.

Securities, subject to valida-
tion procedure, which are not
submitted in accordance with the
detailed provisions of the law to
one of the above-named registra-
tion offices within the stipu-
lated time limit, become invalid
on the expiration of the time
limit.

Persons, who have not already
deposited their internal Austrian
securities, either directly or in-
directly, with an Austrian bank,
are recommended, in their own
interest, to contact immediately,
either their own bank or one of
the three Austrian banks men-
tioned above, for the purpose of
registering the securities, or a
claim to such securities, in the
prescribed manner within the
time limits imposed, and for in-
formation as to whether a
security issue has been already
officially called up for validation,
and if so, the date of the ex-
piration of the stipulated time
limit, and also as to whether, as
a result of an official pronoun-
cement, a security issue has been
declared exempt from the
validation procedure.

Subject to compliance with
foreign exchange regulations the
securities may also be forwarded
directly for registration to one
of the three Austrian banks
named above. However, in this
case the respective Austrian bank
requires to be specifically
empowered to carry through in
the name of, and for the
account of, the owner of the
security, all the necessary mea-
sures required by the validation
procedure.

The list of securities referred
to in this notice may be obtained
on application to the Colonial
Secretary. The urgency of the
matter is brought to the atten-
tion of members of the public
because the last day of registra-
tion for some securities falls on
21st May, 1955, and on various
other dates up to 22nd August,
1955, for the remainder.

Bourse Selling Spree

WORST DAY OF BIG SLUMP

Paris, May 12.
Prices on the Paris Stock Exchange fell
another two to five points today—the worst day
of the big slump which has been gathering strength
since Monday.

After nearly two and a half years of a con-
stantly rising market, closing prices yesterday on
the Bourse were between 20 and 25 per cent lower
than they were 10 days ago.

In the official cash market,
pressure was so great that only
about one-third of the selling
orders could be executed and
in the forward market 43 out
of 109 shares remained un-
quoted.

TURNOVER
The Bourse turnover for
today will not be known
until tomorrow (Friday).
but officials said it seemed
to be about the same
volume as yesterday—
which was approximately
7,000,000,000 francs (about
\$2,700,000,000).

Buyers are still holding back,
expecting further declines
at the weekend, but there is
little nervousness among the
brokers. The big mass of in-
vestors has left its investments
untouched, a leading Stock Ex-
change official said.

Several brokers reported that
there was no forward selling
(selling ahead) indicating a
belief that the market has
nearly touched bottom.

Yesterday the decline had
brought the price level to that
of last March, which Bourse
officials considered normal. To-
day the further fall seemed to
them to be excessive, judging
by the intrinsic values of the
shares.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting
shown below are those for un-
registered correspondence posted
at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest
posting times for registered
mail, in general, are earlier than the
G.P.O. times can be ascertained
by enquiry at the local office.
The latest posting times for
registered mail are generally
shown below, but the times
shown below, particulars regard-
ing parcel mail can be ascertained
by enquiry at any post office.

FRIDAY, MAY 13

By Air
Formosa, 6 p.m.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle
East, Africa, Great Britain &
Europe, 6 p.m.
U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m.
By Surface
Macao, 2 p.m.
North Borneo, 2 p.m.
Malaya, Ceylon, Aden, Middle
East, Great Britain & Europe, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 14

By Air
Thailand, Malaya, Indonesia, Aus-
tralia, New Zealand & Ceylon, 9
a.m.
Philippines, 2 p.m.
Indo-China, France, 2 p.m.
Japan, Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 2
p.m.
Philippines, N. Borneo, 6 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New
Zealand, Thailand, India, Pakistan,
Middle East, Africa, Great Britain &
Europe, 6 p.m.
Formosa, Okinawa, Korea, 6 p.m.

By Surface
Philippines, 9 a.m.
China, People's Republic, 9.30 a.m.
Formosa, 11 a.m.
Rabaul, Australia, New Zealand,
11 a.m.
Japan, U.S.A., C. & S. America,
Noon.
Thailand, 1 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, 6 p.m.
China, People's Republic, 6 p.m.

NOTICE

TOLO HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE

On and after the 13th May, 1955,
the timetable for the above Service
will be amended as follows:
Leaving TAIPO KAU for TAP MUN:
6.45 a.m. (On Sundays only this ferry
will leave at 7.45 a.m.)
2.15 p.m. (Via Tung Sam Kai, Shap Sze
Heung, Lai Chi Chong and
Tung Sam Kai)
Leaving TAP MUN for TAIPO KAU:
8.30 a.m. (Via Tung Sam Kai, Lai Chi
Chong, Shap Sze Heung and
Tung Sam Kai)
On Sundays only this ferry
will leave at 9.30 a.m.)
4.45 p.m. (Direct)

THE HONGKONG & YACMAIT
FERRY CO., LTD.
Hong Kong, 13th May, 1955.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that
LIN KO (林科) alias LAM
LU-CHO (林柳) of 82
Morrison Hill Road, 4th Floor,
Hongkong, is applying to
the Governor for naturalisa-
tion, and that any person who
knows any reason why
naturalisation should not be
granted should send a written
and signed statement of the
facts to the Colonial Secre-
tariat, Colonial Secretariat,
Hongkong.

Premier's Niece Dances Can-Can



Coty Going To Denmark

Le Havre, May 12.
President Rene Coty and
Madame Coty arrived here by
train from Paris today and im-
mediately embarked on the
battleship Jean Bart for a state
visit to Denmark.

The presidential couple were
welcomed aboard the Jean Bart
by the Navy Chief-of-Staff,
Admiral Henri Nomy.—France-
Presse.

FISHING BOATS ATTACKED

Tel-Aviv, May 12.
Israel today accused Syria of
attacking unarmed fishing boats
on the Sea of Galilee.

An Israeli army spokesman
stated in Tel-Aviv that Israeli
fishing boats today came under
heavy automatic fire from Syrian
positions across the Sea of
Galilee.

An Israeli patrol boat returned
the fire, but no Israeli casualties
were reported, the spokesman
added.—France-Press.

DEPOSED CARDINAL STILL OCCUPIES HIS PALACE

Seville, May 12.

The removal by the Vatican of all effective
authority from Cardinal Pedro Segura, the 74-
year-old Archbishop of Seville who has become
famous for his outspoken criticism of the Spanish
Government, of the Falange and even of General
Francisco Franco himself, has created a curious
situation in this ancient city.

While the Cardinal continues to occupy the
Archbishop's Palace, a large and pleasant building
situated just across the square from the Cathedral,
to preach in the Cathedral and to preside at im-
portant religious ceremonies, all the powers of the
Archbishop are wielded by Monsignor Jose Maria
Bueno Monreal, the Archbishop-Coadjutor appointed
by the Vatican last November.

All communications to the
Archdiocese from the Vatican
are directed to Monsignor Bueno
Monreal to whom all adminis-
trative powers of the large
Archdiocese, together with the
right to succeed Cardinal
Segura, were given when he was
appointed.

DURING ABSENCE
Formerly Bishop of
Vitoria, Monsignor Bueno
Monreal, now Archbishop
of Andorra de Fildia,
actually took possession of
his new post during the
absence of Cardinal Segura
in Rome.

In appointing him thus with
full powers and right of suc-
cession, many people consider
that the Vatican made it clear
to Cardinal Segura that it would
like to see him retire. As long
as the Cardinal does not
challenge any dogma of the
Church, however, it seems that
he cannot be removed from his
position as titular Archbishop of
Seville. So while he occupies
the Archbishop's Palace, the
Coadjutor lives in modest quar-
ters in the Seminary (the Train-
ing College for Priests) and has
a tiny office from which he con-
ducts the affairs of the
Archdiocese.

Cardinal Segura's supporters
are furious at what they regard
as the unjust treatment of their
pastor. Other Catholic circles
show just as clearly their sup-
port for the Archbishop-
Coadjutor.

What particularly annoyed the
Cardinal's supporters was the
fact that Pope Pius XII not only
named Archbishop Bueno
Monreal as Coadjutor, with full
powers over the Archdiocese but
also gave him the right of
succession. They refer to Mon-
signor Bueno Monreal sarcasti-
cally as "The Crown Prince".

The austere Castilian from
Burgos, one of whose first
measures on reaching happy-go-
lucky Seville was to ban
billiards, had been the centre
of uproar and dispute long be-
fore he was named Archbishop
of Seville on September 14,
1937.

PRIMATE IN 1931

Cardinal Pedro Segura
was Primate of Spain on
April 14, 1931, when the
Spanish Republic was pro-
claimed, overthrowing the dic-
tator of King Alfonso XIII
to leave Spain.

The uncompromising, sharp-
spoken Cardinal came into sharp
conflict with the authorities of
the Republic. He was not the
diplomat needed to steer the
Church through the dangers
created by the advent to power
of violently anti-clerical political
leaders. He was detained by
the Republican police on June
15, 1931, at Guadalajara and
driven to the frontier. The
Vatican accepted his resignation
from the Primacy, and named
Cardinal Goma to succeed him.

During his 17 years as Car-
dinal Archbishop of Seville, in
over 800 pastoral Letters read
in every church in his Arch-
diocese and in more than 7,000
sermons which he has preached,
he has stormed against Protes-
tantism, Racism, Communism,
Freemasonry, dancing, the agree-
ment with the United States,
and many other things which
he considers are harmful to
Spain.

He has consistently declined
to attend the regular gatherings
of the Metropolitan Bishops,
that is to say, of the Archbishops
of Spain. He did not attend the
International Eucharistic Con-
gress in Barcelona in 1952. He
declined to attend any cere-
mony held during General
Franco's visit to Seville in 1953,
and when General Franco asked
a Seville Priest to say Mass for
him during his stay in Seville,
the Cardinal forbade this, say-
ing that only a Priest named by
himself could say Mass for the
General.

His ban on all ballroom
dancing led to numerous con-
flicts and he placed the Mayor
and eight Councillors of the
town of Los Palacios in "cer-
tredicho," a form of restricted
excommunication from the
Church, because when told that
at the local annual fiestas, the
religious ceremonies would be
cancelled if the people held
dances, the Mayor and most of
the Councillors opted for the
dances.

The Cardinal excommunicated
the Civil Governor of Seville
because the latter, as a
Falangist, wanted to have
memorial lists of the names of
Falangists who were killed in
the Civil War inscribed on the
walls of the churches. In this,
the Cardinal received more
popular support than for most
of his other measures. Catholics
objected to having it made to
appear that only Falangists were
regarded as good Catholics.

CONTROVERSIES

Responsible religious au-
thorities here in Seville say
that the many controversies
raised by the Cardinal in
addition to his advanced
age and his ill health were
the reasons which led the
Vatican to appoint as
Archbishop-Coadjutor to
deal with the adminis-
trative work of the Arch-
diocese.

These authorities deny that
any political motive is involved.
On the contrary, they say if
any attempt were made at
political persecution of the
Cardinal within Spain, the
Church would undoubtedly
stand firmly behind him.—China
Mail Special.

Trans-Polar Flight

Stockholm, May 12.

The four-engined Erik Viking
of the Scandinavian Airlines,
which left Stockholm to fly over
the North Pole on its way to
Japan landed this morning at
0116 GMT at Fairbanks in
Alaska, it was reported here.

The plane is carrying 40
passengers, 23 of them being
Swedish delegates to a meeting
of the International Chamber of
Commerce in Tokyo.

Seven of the delegates are
accompanied by their wives,
who are the first Swedish
women to fly over the Pole.—
France-Press.

Oslo, May 12.

Children are collecting
pennies here to buy a
gift for the discoverer of the
new polio-vaccine, Dr Jonas E.
Salk.

The gift will probably take
the form of a painting by a
contemporary Norwegian artist.
—China Mail Special.

US AID SUCCESS IN ASIA

Washington, May 12.

Russia's increasing economic
activity in southern Asia is due
in part at least to the success
of the American aid programme
in that part of the world, the
Foreign Affairs Committee of
the Senate was told today by
Mr George Allen, former
American Ambassador to India,
and now Assistant-Secretary of
State for Near Eastern Affairs.

The American aid programme
for the fiscal year beginning
July 1, 1955, schedules 181
million dollars for India,
Pakistan, Nepal and Afghanis-
tan.—France-Press.

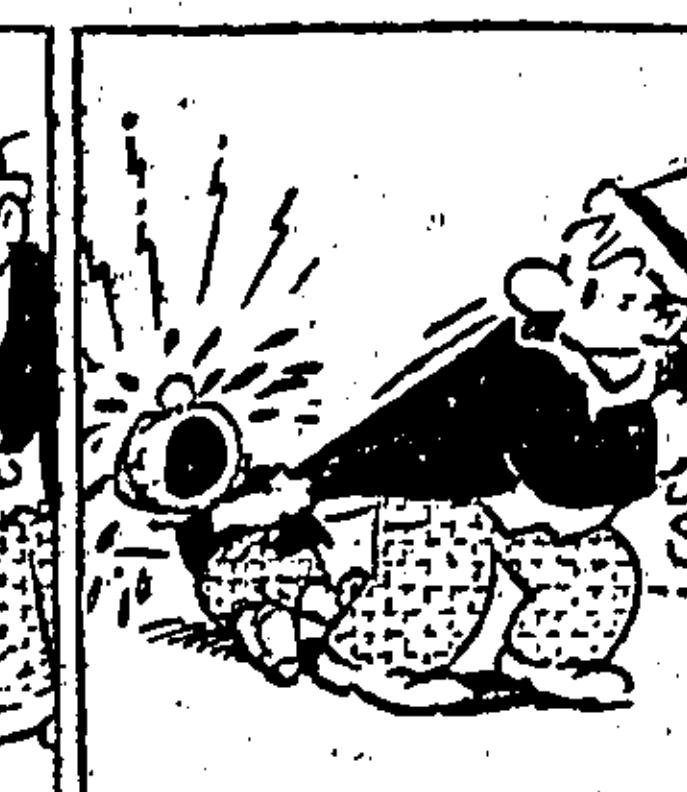
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



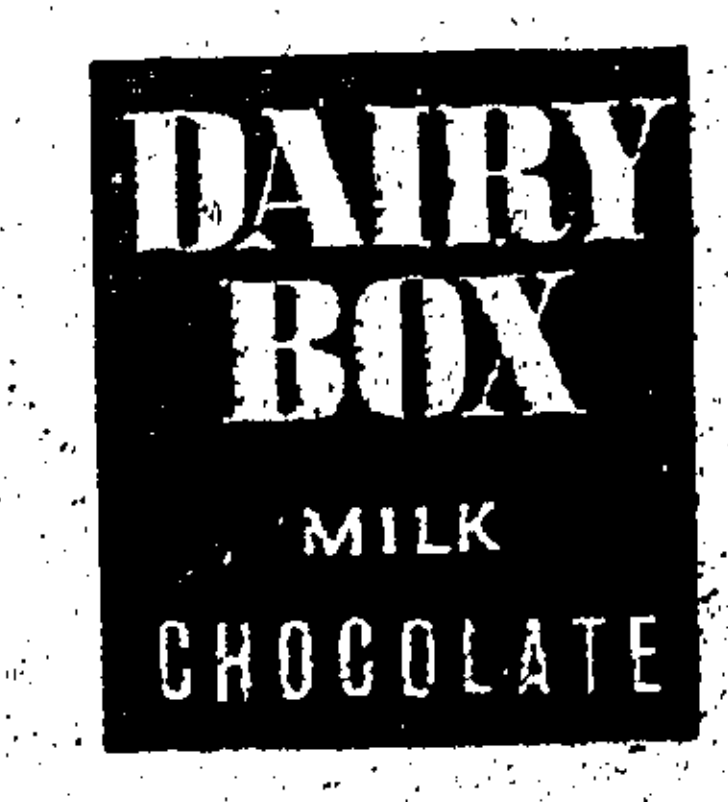
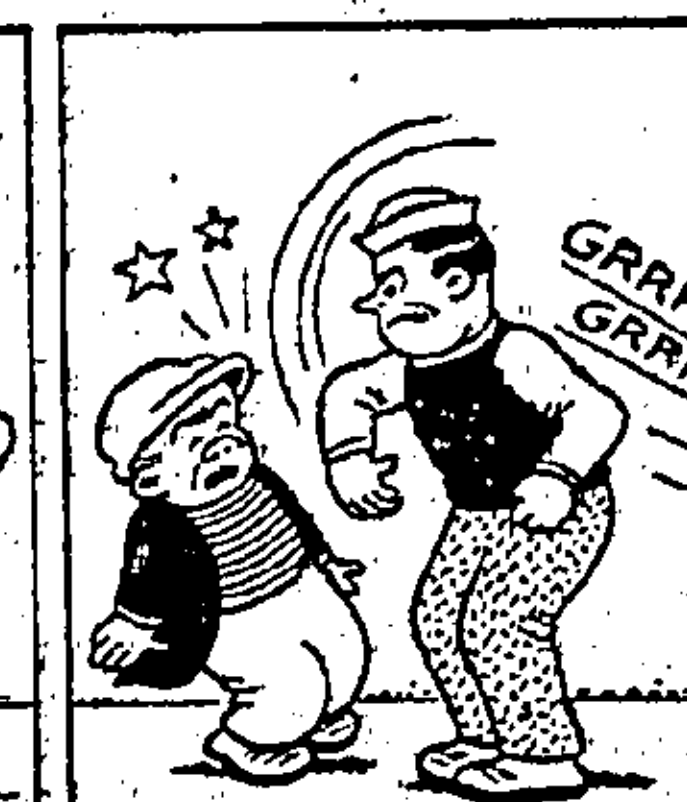
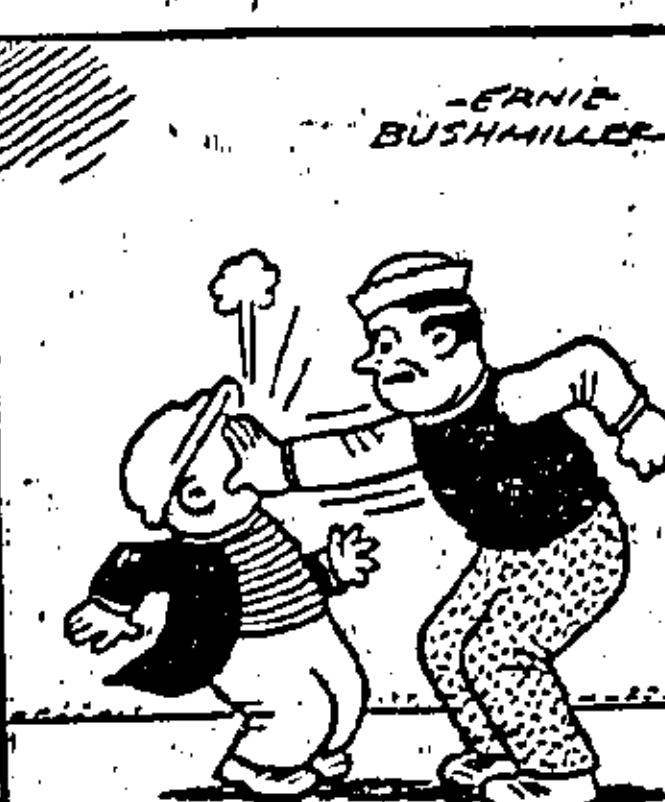
FERD'NAND

By Mik



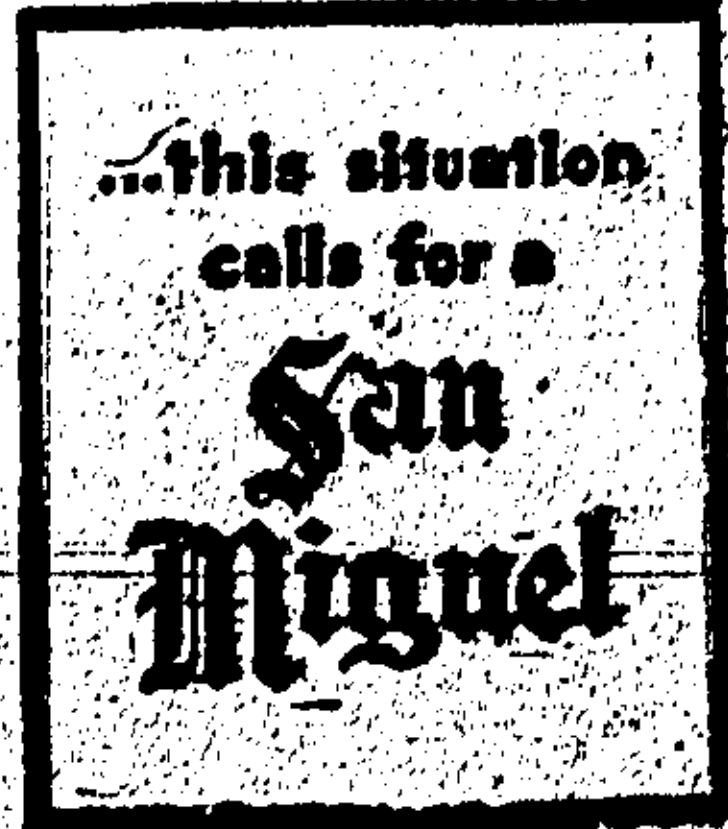
NANCY

By Ernie Bushmiller



JOHNNY HAZARD

By Frank Robbins



US TOLD TO ABANDON COTTON

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

New York, May 12. Stocks ran their decline through the fourth session today but the drop was relieved by a late rally that halved early losses.

All groups were hit by the selling which boosted to more than \$3,000,000,000 the drop in market valuation this week.

Steele and aircraft were among the hardest hit, but they were among the best recovery move, too.

A small group of special issues spread strongly. Allied Chemical headed the list with a gain of more than 3. Zenith was up 2 1/2, Honolulu Oil 2 1/4.

Trading for the first time picked up on the downside with turnover of 2,836,000 shares the heaviest since April 20, compared with 2,120,000 yesterday.

INDUSTRIALS LOWER
Industrial shares finished 2.09 points lower on average, with drops of nearly 3 points in US Steel and Du Pont, a point or more in American Smelting, Bethlehem Steel, among others.

Rail losses ranged around 2 points.

Utilities dropped .037 on average.

Aircraft shares had losses ranging around 2 points in Douglas and General Dynamics.

Goodrich fell 3 in the tyres.

Active trading in General Dynamics, Textiles and Boeing.

Of 1,213 issues traded, 679 were lower, 285 higher.

The New York Stock Exchange bond volume was 3,370,000.

The American Stock Exchange volume was 780,000 shares.

30 Industrials 418.20
20 Rails 156.20
10 Utilities 63.74
60 Stocks 156.87
40 Bonds 156.87
Comm. future price index 153.47

YESTERDAY'S PRICES

Allied Chemicals 109
Allied Mills Inc. 37
Alcoa 72 1/2
American Cable & R. 51 1/2
American Metal 31 1/2
American Smelting 40 1/2
American Tel. & Tel. 102 1/2
American Tob. Co. 70 1/2
Anheuser-Busch 58 1/2
Armour 73 1/2
Armstrong 13 1/2
Bakelite 10 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio 44 1/2
Boeing Aircraft 54 1/2
Boeing (The) Co. 54 1/2
Burlington 23 1/2
Canadian Pacific R. 30 1/2
Case (J. I. Co.) 18 1/2
Ch. & D. Financial Corp. 50 1/2
Chase Nat. & Man. 50 1/2
Chile Copper 45 1/2
Chrysler Motors 32 1/2
Colgate-Palmolive Co. 32 1/2
Consolidated Edison 49 1/2
Continental Steel 30 1/2
Coca-Cola 75 1/2
Crown Zellerbach 75 1/2
Cuban Amer. Sugar 18 1/2
Curtis Wright 25 1/2
Dupont de Nemours 105
Eastman Kodak 65 1/2
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. 65 1/2
General Electric 60 1/2
General Foods 32 1/2
General Motors 32 1/2
Gillette Safety Razor 60 1/2
Glidden Co. 60 1/2
Goodrich (B. F. Co.) 60 1/2
Goodyear Tire 30 1/2
Hormel Meat Packing Co. 30 1/2
Inland Steel 30 1/2
International Paper 60 1/2
Int'l Tel. & Tel. 102 1/2
John-Manville Co. 30 1/2
Kaiser C. Power & Light 10 1/2
Kendall Motors 30 1/2
Liggett Meyers Tob. Co. 60 1/2
Lockheed Aircraft 30 1/2
Lowell Inc. 30 1/2
Lowe Star Cement Co. 30 1/2
Louisville & Nashville R. 30 1/2
Monsanto Chemical Co. 30 1/2
Montgomery Ward 30 1/2
National Cash Reg. "A" 30 1/2
National Distillers Ind. 30 1/2
National Lead 30 1/2
New York Central 30 1/2
Northern Railway (Can.) 30 1/2
Standard Brands 30 1/2
Standard Oil of Cal. 30 1/2
Standard Oil of Ind. 30 1/2
Standard Oil of N.J. 30 1/2
Studebaker-Packard Corp. 30 1/2
Swift & Co. 30 1/2
Texas Co. 30 1/2
Union Carbide 30 1/2
United Gas. Imp. 30 1/2
U.S. Gypsum 30 1/2
U.S. Lumber 30 1/2
U.S. Smelting 30 1/2
U.S. Steel 30 1/2
Warner Bros. 30 1/2
Westinghouse Electric 30 1/2
West Va. Pulp & Paper 30 1/2
Woolworth 30 1/2

World Cotton Markets

New York, May 12. Cotton prices today developed a steadier tone following expiration of the May contract in the noon hour.

Buying credited to Carolina mill accounts, plus shipper covering anticipated additional export sales to Korea and Spain, acted to brace the price structure and eliminate small opening losses.

Closing on a rally the list showed net gains of 10 to 13 points, the market opened unchanged to off 14 points.

With expiration of the May contract, the market saw a cover of 70 cents a bale, then went off the board trading at 34.48-50 cents a pound for an overnight loss of six points.

Trade sources estimated delivery notices against May today approximated 25,000 bales.

With expiration of the May contract, traders panned for a new look at the picture, with opinion consensus indicating day-to-day weather and crop developments hereafter will become a major price-shaping factor.

The Commodity Credit Corporation overnight reported withdrawals from the 1954 loan programme for the week ended May 6 totalled 12,174 bales.

Related data showed entries of 23,918 bales for the week.

Trading volume and open interests in the Exchange today were:

Month Volume Open Interest
May 18,000 16,400
June 17,000 16,100
July 12,100 47,900
Oct. 17,900 47,900
Nov. 1,100 34,100
Dec. 6,200 22,500
Jan. 3,400 115,500
Total 119,500 2,246,500 bales

NEW YORK

Prices of futures closed today as follows:

Spot 34.50
May 34.50
June 34.10
July 34.10
Oct. 34.10
Dec. 34.10
Jan. 34.10
May 34.10
Total 34.10

NEW ORLEANS

Prices of futures closed as follows:

Spot 33.50
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June 34.00
July 34.00
Oct. 34.00
Dec. 34.00
Jan. 34.00
May 34.00
Total 34.00

LIVERPOOL

Future closings, American middling, in pence per lb. were as follows:

May/June 32.00
July/Aug. 32.00
Sept./Oct. 32.00
Nov./Dec. 32.00
Jan./Feb. 32.00
Mar./Apr. 32.00

SAO PAULO

Future closings, in cruzeiros per kilo were, as follows:

July 29.00
October 29.00
December 29.00
March 29.00

London Foreign Exchange

London, May 12.

New York 275-7/16-2/32 1/2
Montreal 120-1/2-1/4
Amsterdam 10-1/2-1/4
Brussels 10-1/2-1/4
Copenhagen 10-1/2-1/4
Oslo 10-1/2-1/4
Stockholm 10-1/2-1/4
Cable Marks 11-1/2-1/4
All others unchanged.—United Press.

New York Foreign Exchange

New York, May 12.

Canada 10-1/2-1/4
England 10-1/2-1/4
France 10-1/2-1/4
Germany 10-1/2-1/4
Italy 10-1/2-1/4
Japan 10-1/2-1/4
Netherlands 10-1/2-1/4
Sweden 10-1/2-1/4
Switzerland 10-1/2-1/4
All others unchanged.—United Press.

World Rubber Markets

Singapore, May 12.

The rubber market was quiet with moderate turnover. Future closings were:

No. 1 rubber per lb. May 90 1/2-91 1/2
No. 1 rubber per lb. June 89 1/2-90 1/2
No. 2 rubber per lb. May 88 1/2-89 1/2
No. 2 rubber per lb. June 87 1/2-88 1/2
Spot rubber unbleached 83-85
Blanket crepe 80-82
No. 1 pale crepe 80 1/2-81 1/2

London Stock Market

London, May 12.

Stocks continued to hold in dull dealings today as traders held to the path of caution in view of the approaching election.

The undertone was firm, however, and there was some late covering which boosted prices a bit.

The Gilt-edged were steadier than in recent sessions, with several leaders moving in response to the decision to leave the bank rate unchanged.

Industrials were highly irregular but there was considerable buying of specialties on individual dividend and earnings announcements.

Oils generally were easier. Copper shares declined. There was renewed interest for German issues and Japanese after: Improved, fractionally after early edgings. Chinese bonds, however, were lower. Dollars stocks moved lower in line with Wall Street.—United Press.

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SUBSIDY IDEA

World Manufacturers And Producers Await Export Decision

Cairo, May 12.

The Egyptian Government is apprehensive of the United States cotton export policy for the coming season, and has asked the American authorities to refrain from subsidising cotton exports in order to give other cotton producing countries a "fair deal" in the world markets.

The head of the Egyptian Government Cotton Department, Farid Mustafa, said in a Press conference that the "uncertainty" regarding the United States cotton export policy has greatly reduced Egypt's cotton exports. In fact, he said, the exports of all other cotton producing countries have also been affected for the same reason.

He said that Egypt has requested the United States Department of Agriculture to put a stop to the present low in world cotton exports by announcing that no government subsidy will be given for American cotton exports in the season starting in July. By so doing, he said, America would greatly help revive world-wide cotton exports.

Egypt has been unable to sell a good part of her surplus cotton because most importing countries are awaiting the United States' decision. If that decision is to grant a government subsidy to exports, it will substantially reduce the price of American cotton, and will put it at a premium on world markets.

Mustafa pointed out that Egypt's cotton sales are at present at a near standstill. He explained that cotton importing countries are now following a "hand to mouth" policy, buying a little at a time while awaiting America's decision. Those countries, he said, are holding off their big purchasing orders in anticipation of a possible drop in world prices following an American decision to subsidise exports.

BRING DOWN PRICES

Foreign repercussions of such an American move would be that the other cotton producing countries will automatically have to bring down their cotton prices to even out with the American price sale.

A drop in world cotton prices would seriously affect Egypt's cotton revenue, which is the most important credit item in the national economy. That is why, Egypt is actively trying to

stave off an American decision to grant subsidies on cotton exports.

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TODAY'S SHARE PRICES

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$380,470. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

GOVT. LOANS 3 1/2% (1948) 6000 @ 52

BANKS

HSBC Bank 1340 1605 10 @ 1638

Est Asia 214

INSURANCES

Lombard 51 1/2

SHIPPING

Asia Nav. 70c

DOCKS, ETC.

K. Wharf 68

Provisional 18 1/2 1500 @ 12 1/2

Wheelock 7 1/2 7 1/4

LAND, ETC.

HSBC Hotel 11 1/2 17 1/2

Humphreys 16 1/2 16 1/2

Realty 3 1/2 3 1/2

Utilities

Star Ferry 11 1/2 11 1/2

Star Ferry 106 107 50 @ 107

C. Light

(O) XD 18 1/2 18 1/2

C. Light

Electric 14 1/2 14 1/2

Telephone 32 32 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Cement 20 1000 @ 20 1/2

500 @ 20 1/2

STONES, ETC.

Deify 20 20 1/2 500 @ 20 1/2

Crawford 25 70

COTTONS

Textiles 5 30

MISCELLANEOUS

Allied 4 30 6 30

Alfred 4 30

CHINA SILK THROUGH HONGKONG

JAP ALLEGATION

Brussels, May 12. Red China's silk exports to Europe are being burlap but as a member of the International Silk Congress meeting here said "there is little we can do about it."

Chinese exports are not on the agenda of the fifth silk congress which opened a four-day congress here last Monday but nevertheless are a chief topic among delegates.

It is estimated that Red China is exporting some 15,000 bales annually to Europe. This Government-subsidised commodity is being exported through Hongkong to Britain, France and Switzerland. Much of the British imports of silk from China are processed and re-exported labelled "Empire made."

The International Silk Association is unable to stop this alleged unfair trading as Red China is not a member of the 22-nation association. Importing countries are not very much concerned how badly Japan is hit. A British delegate said "business is business"—

